

159th Thousand—December, 1919

REVISED 1914

THE CHURCH CATECHISM

ILLUSTRATED



By MRS. C. H. SMITH

"Without a parable spake
He not unto them."

—S. MATT. XIII, 34.

THE CHURCH MISSIONS PUBLISHING CO.

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THE
CHURCH CATECHISM

SIMPLIFIED BY

SHORT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

TOGETHER WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

INTENDED FOR THE YOUNGER CHILDREN OF THE CHURCH

By *for* MRS. C. H. SMITH
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REVISED 1914

9th Edition

THE CHURCH MISSIONS PUBLISHING CO.

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By MRS. C. H. SMITH

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Dedicated
TO
THE INFANT CLASS
OF ST. JAMES' CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL
BUFFALO, N. Y.



37722

THESE lessons have been used by the author, and are the result of her own needs in teaching an Infant class during the past few years. Some of the pictures have been taken from different sources and adapted to her own use.

It has not been the aim to produce pictorial effect in these drawings, but rather to make them as simple as possible, in order that they may be easily transferred to the blackboard, for which they were originally intended.

The stories may be varied and enlarged upon, or used simply as they are given in the book.

That they may prove a help to other primary teachers in the Sunday-school, and may make heavenly truths clearer and more impressive to the infant mind, is the earnest wish of

THE AUTHOR.

BUFFALO, ADVENT, 1881.

REVISED 1914, by
THE REV. CHAS. H. SMITH, D.D.

PART I—CHRISTIAN COVENANT.

LESSON I.

LESSON WORD—NAME.

Text.—A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches.—
PROV. XXII. 1.

Q. What is your name?

A. N. or M.

Q. You have a Christian name and a surname; how did you get the surname?

A. My surname is the family name.

Q. When did you get the Christian name?

A. I received my Christian name when I was made a Christian.

Q. When was that?

A. When I was baptized.

A good name is on one scale, a purse of money on the other. Which weighs the most? Why is it worth the most? Because God loves it. He has a book called the Book of Life, and it is full of such names. Little Samuel, good Joseph, young Timothy, whom we read of in the Bible, and many others, have their names written there. Persons often lose a good name in trying to get great riches, though sometimes we see those who have both. God knows all of

His baptized children by their names, and writes them in His book. Only those who will not serve Him have their names blotted out. You must be His faithful child that your name may remain there.



NOTE.—The words in fine print under or at the side of each picture are to be read or told by the teacher to the child.

LESSON II.

LESSON WORD—CHURCH.

Text.—Ye are God's building.—1 Cor. III. 9.

Q. Who gave you this name?

A. My sponsors in baptism; wherein I was made a member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the Kingdom of Heaven.

Q. What do you mean by your sponsors?

A. By my sponsors I mean those who made promises to God for me.

Q. When did they make promises for you?

A. They made promises for me when they brought me to God in baptism.

Q. What did God do for you then?

A. God then made me a part of Christ's Church.

Q. What else did He do for you?

A. He adopted me for His own dear child.

Q. What did He promise to give you?

A. God promised to give me a place in His home in Heaven.



What is the building in the picture? What is it made of? But God has another kind of building, which He also calls His Church, and the stones of which it is built are men and women and little children too. You are one of the little stones in this building, and so is every child who has been given to God in baptism, because it is being baptized which makes you a member of Christ's Church. In God's building there are large and small stones, beautiful ones, and some not so fair; but every one fills its own place, and cannot be

taken away without making the Church weaker by it. If God's children are not doing their duty, they are like cracked or

crumbling stones. God's good Spirit keeps the stones from crumbling or falling out of place. Though God's Church on earth has many bad stones in it, His Church in Heaven will be very beautiful and strong and good. Ask Christ to help you to keep close to Him in His Church on earth, and to do good work for Him here, that you may have your own happy place in His beautiful Church in Heaven.



LESSON III.

LESSON WORD—FIGHT.

Text.—Fight the good fight of faith.—1 TIM. VI. 12.

Q. What did your sponsors then for you?

A. They did promise and vow three things in my name. First, that I should renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanity of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh.

Q. What does the word *vow* mean?

A. Vow means to make a solemn promise.

Q. How many promises did they make for you?

A. They made three promises for me.

Q. What does their first promise teach you?

A. The first promise teaches me that there are some things I ought to renounce.

Q. What things ought you to renounce?

A. I ought to renounce the devil, the world, and my own wrong wishes.

Q. What does the word *renounce* mean?

A. Renounce means to fight against.

Q. What were you made in baptism?

A. I was made Christ's little soldier in baptism.



What is this a picture of? What has he got to do? Many years ago soldiers used to carry spears and a

sword instead of a gun, and they wore a dress made of steel, so that they might not easily be hurt in battle. Their heads were covered with an iron cap called a helmet, and they carried a shield on one arm to protect them still more. There was nothing to cover the back, for if a soldier ran away instead of fighting he deserved to be killed. Their king went with them, and they all wore a sign which showed that they belonged to him. You are Christ's little soldier. He took you into His army when you were baptized, and a cross was then marked on your forehead to show that you belong to Him. He has also given you armor to wear that you may be safe.

You must fight manfully for Christ your king: against the devil, who tries to make you do wrong; against the world, when you begin to think more of new clothes and playthings than of going to Church, and of daily lessons and work; against your own self, when you wish to have the best and largest piece of anything—when you wish to have your own way instead of minding your father and mother.

Ask Christ to help you to be a faithful soldier that you may never run away from His army.

LESSON IV.

LESSON WORD—BELIEVE.

Text.—He that cometh to God must believe that He is.—**HEB.**
XI. 6.

Q. What did your sponsors then for you?

A. They did promise and vow three things in my name. Secondly, that I should believe all the Articles of the Christian Faith.

Q. What does the second promise of your sponsors teach you?

A. The second promise teaches me that I ought to believe.

Q. What ought you to believe?

A. I ought to believe all the articles of the Christian faith.

Q. Where do we find the Christian Faith?

A. I find the Christian Faith in the Creed.

Q. How many Articles are there in the Creed?

A. There are twelve Articles in the Creed.

Q. How must you believe the Christian Faith?

A. I must believe the Christian Faith with my whole heart.

Q. How can you show that you believe it?

A. I can show that I believe it by repeating it with my lips.

Q. And in what other way?

A. By acting it in my life.



We have in the picture a ladder of ropes, such as are used on board of ships. How many rounds has this ladder? Yes, there are twelve, and there are twelve articles or parts in the Creed. So we will try to have the ladder teach us something about the Christian Faith. When a ship starts out on the ocean, she has to be all ready for stormy as well as pleasant weather. Among other things ladders made of strong ropes are tied to the masts, and sometimes when the sea is rough, so that you could not stand upon your feet on the deck, a sailor-boy has to climb up the ladder to take care of the sails, or to see what is before them. If he holds fast to the ladder he will not fall, even if it seems to tremble and shake; but if he lets go, he will drop into the sea.

The Church is like a ship, and God gives us a strong Faith to which we must hold fast in It, as the sailor does to his ladder. By this ladder of Faith we come near to God. It will not give way,

because *God* has given it; but if you let go of the Faith, you will be in danger of being lost in the "waves of this troublesome world." God will help his little child to believe, and love, and hold fast to the Faith.

Now let us read the article in the Creed for each round of the ladder.

LESSON WORD—OBEY.

Text.—Make me to go in the path of Thy Commandments.—Ps. cxix. 35.

LESSON V.

Q. What did your sponsors then for you?

A. They did promise and vow three things in my name. Thirdly, that I should keep God's Holy Will and Commandments, and walk in the same all the days of my life.

Q. What do you mean by God's Holy Will?

A. By God's Holy Will I mean all that He wishes me to do.

Q. How many Commandments are there?

A. There are ten Commandments.

Q. Where do we find God's Holy Will and Commandments?

A. I find God's Holy Will and Commandments in the Bible.

Q. What do you mean by *keeping* God's Will and Commandments?

A. By keeping God's Will and Commandments I mean trying to do just as God tells me.

Q. What do you mean by *walking* in God's Will and Commandments.

A. By walking in God's Will and Commandments I mean trying to obey Him every day of my life.

This picture shows us a boy who has a long way to walk. He wants to reach the city that we see far off at the end of his path. The cross at the beginning of the road has shown him that it is the right one, so he does not mind its being hard and narrow. He often looks at a little book he carries with him, which tells him

how to set his steps. He is careful also not to go out of the path, for there is a swamp on either side, and if he gets into it he fears he may not be able to return. Do you hope he will reach the city? He reads of it in his book, he looks toward it often, and thinks how glad he shall be to reach it at last.

You too have a long walk to take. You have already started. The Cross stands at the beginning of the way, for when you were baptized God set your little feet in the path which leads to His beautiful city in Heaven. The way is strait and narrow; but God has given you the Bible to show you how to walk in it, and how to keep from falling into the mire of sin outside, for your journey is to be in the "path of His Commandments."

Every day you are to walk in it, and it will take all your life to reach its end; but then God will take you into the bright city, where you will be very happy, "playing in the streets thereof," with many other "boys and girls."



LESSON VI.

LESSON WORD—"HELP."

Text.—My help cometh even from the Lord who hath made heaven and earth.—Ps. cxxi. 2.

Q. Dost thou not think that thou art bound to believe and to do as thy sponsors have promised for thee?

A. Yes, verily; and by God's help so I will. And I heartily thank our Heavenly Father, that He hath called me to this state of salvation, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. And I pray unto God to give me His

grace, that I may continue in the same unto my life's end.

Q. Are you able, alone, to fight for God, to believe and obey Him as your sponsors promised you should?

A. No, I am too weak. I am not able, alone, to fight for God and believe and obey Him.

Q. How, then, can you keep these promises?

A. God will help me to keep them.

Q. You said "yes, verily," what do you mean by that?

A. Yes, verily, means yes, truly.

Q. What do you mean by a "state of salvation?"

A. By a state of salvation I mean being in a safe place.

Q. What has put you in a safe place?

A. Being baptized has put me in a safe place.

Q. Why did God put you in this safe place?

A. God put me in this safe place because the Lord Jesus died for me.

Q. What does the word *grace* mean?

A. Grace means God's help.



I told you, my child, in our last lesson that you had a long walk before you, which would take all your life, and that the safe path where you were placed has a muddy swamp on either side. Now this path would be a very hard one for your little feet if you had to go alone without help ; but God, who watches over and takes care of you always, knows this, and so He reaches down His strong arm from Heaven, to take your weak little hand in His and lead you safely along the path, that you may not fall down or go out of the way into unsafe places. This help is God's grace which He gives you. It is His *covenant* with you. God always holds out His hand that He may help you. If you take your hand out of His, you may lose your way and not reach Heaven ; but if you are sorry for it, and hold out your

hand to Him, you will find that He is always ready to lead you again.

He will help you to fight, He will help you to cling fast to the ladder of Faith, He will help you to obey Him. You cannot see His hand, but you can pray to Him, and He will be close by you to help you.

Will you not thank Him heartily that He is so good to you ?

LESSON VII.

REVIEW.

The Christian Covenant.

Q. How many parts are there in the Church Catechism?

A. There are five parts in the Church Catechism.

Q. What is the first part called?

A. The first part is called the Christian Covenant.

Q. What does it mean?

A. The Christian Covenant means that in baptism God promises to bless us, and we promise to obey Him.

Q. Who have a share in this covenant?

A. All who are baptized have a share in this covenant.

Q. What is your Christian name?

A. ———.

Q. What is worth more than great riches?

A. A good name is worth more than great riches.

Q. Where does God write the names of His children?

A. God writes the names of His children in the Book of Life.

Q. What were you made a part of in baptism?

A. I was made a part of Christ's Church.

Q. What are God's children like?

A. God's children are like the stones in God's Building.

Q. Who will make you good and useful in your place there?

A. The Holy Spirit will make me good and useful.

Q. What was the first promise made for you in baptism?

A. The first promise made for me in baptism was that I should fight against sin, like Christ's good soldier.

Q. What was the second promise?

A. The second promise was that I should hold fast to the Faith.

Q. To what was the Faith likened?

A. The Faith was likened to a ladder.

Q. What was the third promise?

A. The third promise was that I should walk in the path of God's Commandments.

Q. Ought you to do these things?

A. "Yes, verily, and by God's help so I will."

Q. What is God's help like?

A. God's help is like a strong hand leading me in the way to Heaven.

NOTE.—Two lessons may be made of the Review, if it is thought too long for one recitation.

LESSON VIII.

LESSON WORD—FAITH.

Text.—Earnestly contend for the Faith.—S. JUDE, 3.

Q. REPEAT the Articles of thy Belief.

A. I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth; And in Jesus Christ, His only Son, our Lord; Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary; Suffered under Pontius Pilate, Was crucified, dead and buried; He descended into hell, The third day He rose again from the dead; He ascended into Heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty: From thence He shall come to judge the quick and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost; The holy Catholic Church; The Communion of Saints, The Forgiveness of sins; The Resurrection of the body; And the Life everlasting. Amen.

Q. What does the word *Creed* mean?

A. The word Creed means the Faith.

Q. What does it contain?

A. The Creed contains all that I ought to believe.

Q. Where did we get the Faith?

A. The Church has given us the Faith.

Q. Where may we find all its teaching?

A. We may find all its teaching in the Bible.

Q. How ought you to use it?

A. I ought to repeat it with my lips.

Q. What other use ought you to make of it?

A. I ought to live as though I believed it.

Q. What is such repeating and living called?

A. Such repeating and living is called confessing the Faith.

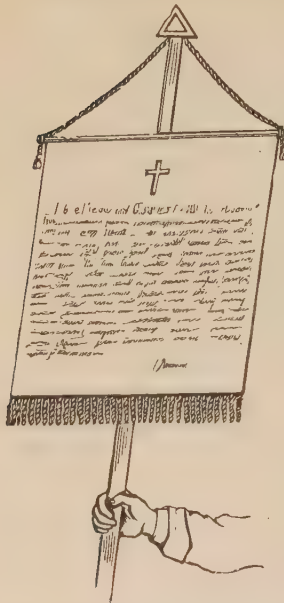
Q. Have other Christians done this?

A. Yes, some have even died for the Faith.

Q. What are they called?

A. Those who die for the Faith are called Martyrs.

When children at school are trying hard to get a prize, we some-



times say that they *contend* for it. Is that word in your text? It means to strive or try for anything; sometimes it means to fight that a treasure may be kept from harm. When soldiers go out to fight, one of them carries a beautiful flag or banner, which has on it the emblem of their country, and its motto in bright letters, so that the soldiers can often look up at it, and think of their dear country, and fight well for her sake. They will not run away and leave the dear banner for the enemy to take, and the soldier who carries it will die rather than go home without it. Such soldiers are faithful, are they not?

You are Christ's little soldier, and are to fight manfully under His banner. The cross shines brightly on it, and the Faith is written there. The devil, your great enemy, wishes to take this treasure from you, but you must guard it with your life. Many soldiers of Christ have fought for this Faith, and some have gladly died for it.

You must learn it well and know what it means, you must believe it with your heart, and then you will be ready, by God's help, to "contend earnestly for the Faith" He has given us.

LESSON IX.

LESSON WORD—TRINITY.

Text.—In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.—S. MATT. XXVIII. 19.

Q. What dost thou chiefly learn in these Articles of thy Belief?

A. First I learn to believe in God the Father, Who

hath made me, and all the world. Secondly, in God the Son, Who hath redeemed me, and all mankind. Thirdly, in God the Holy Ghost, Who sanctifieth me, and all the people of God.

Q. What does the word *Trinity* mean?

A. Trinity means three in one.

Q. What does it teach us?

A. The Trinity teaches us that there are Three Persons in One God.

Q. What is the name of the first Person in the Trinity?

A. The name of the first Person in the Trinity is God the Father.

Q. What is the name of the second Person?

A. The name of the second Person is God the Son.

Q. What do you mean by being redeemed?

A. Redeemed means bought with His own blood.

Q. What is the name of the third Person?

A. The name of the third Person in the Trinity is God the Holy Ghost.

Q. What do you mean when you say "He sanctifieth me?"

A. He makes me good.

Q. Are these three Gods?

A. No, but one God in three persons.

Q. Can you understand this?

A. No, I cannot understand it, but I can believe it, because God says so.

Q. Why ought you to learn to believe in the Trinity?

A. I ought to learn to believe in the Trinity because I was baptized in this Holy Name.



Did you ever pick a clover leaf? Did you then pull it in pieces and think how like three little leaves thie parts were? Does this

picture look like a clover leaf? Well, it is like one with the stem picked off. If you look around the Church, perhaps you will see a good many of these little clover leaves without the stem. Do you wonder why they put such things in churches? It is because those little leaves can teach us a good and holy lesson about the Trinity. They teach us that as the three little leaves really are but one leaf, so the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit are three Persons in but one God. Each of these Holy Persons is very good and kind to you. God the Father made you, and He takes care of you always. God the Son bought you back from the power of the devil with His own Blood, which He shed when He suffered and died on the Cross, for you and all men. God the Holy Ghost puts good thoughts into your heart, and helps you every day to be good. You ought to believe all this with your heart, and often thank God Who does so much for a weak little child.

LESSON X.

REVIEW.

Q. What is the second part of the Church Catechism about?

A. The second part of the Church Catechism is about the Christian Faith.

Q. What is meant by the Faith?

A. By the Faith is meant that which I ought to believe.

Q. To what was the Faith likened?

A. The Faith was likened to a banner.

Q. What ought Christ's soldiers to do with it?

A. Christ's soldiers ought to carry it so that all may see it.

Q. What else?

A. They ought to hold it fast.

Q. And what else?

A. They must be ready to fight for it.

Q. Ought *you* to do this?

A. Yes, for I am Christ's soldier.

Q. What do you chiefly learn from the Creed?

A. I learn to believe in the Holy Trinity.

Q. To what was the Trinity likened?

A. The Trinity was likened to a clover leaf.

Q. How many parts has the clover leaf?

A. A clover leaf has three parts.

Q. How many Persons in the Holy Trinity?

A. There are three Persons in the Holy Trinity.

Q. What else are you taught in the Creed?

A. I am taught in the Creed a right belief in the Church.

Q. What else do you learn from the Creed?

A. I learn from the Creed that God will forgive sins.

Q. And what else?

A. I also learn from the Creed that our bodies shall rise from their graves.

Q. Why are we sure that our bodies shall rise?

A. We are sure that our bodies shall rise because Christ rose.

Q. What else do you learn to believe in?

A. I also learn to believe in a life in Heaven that shall never end.

Q. Who has gained that happy life for us?

A. Our Lord Jesus Christ has gained that happy life for us.

PART III—CHRISTIAN DUTY.

LESSON XI.

LESSON WORD—DUTY.

Text.—Fear God, and keep His Commandments.—Ecc. xii. 13.

Q. You said that your sponsors did promise for you that you should keep God's Commandments. Tell me how many there are.

A. Ten Commandments.

Q. Which are they?

A. The same which God spake in the twentieth chapter of Exodus, saying I am the Lord thy God, Who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage.

Q. On what were these Commandments first written?

A. They were first written on two tables of stone.

Q. How were they written?

A. They were written by the finger of God.

Q. Where did God give them to Moses?

A. God gave them to Moses on a mountain called Sinai.

Q. To whom did God tell Moses to teach them?

A. God told Moses to teach them to the children of Israel.

Q. Are they meant for any one else?

A. Yes, they are meant for everybody.

Q. Ought you to keep them?

A. Yes, it is my duty to keep them.

Q. What Commandments were written on the first table?

A. The first four Commandments were written on the first table.

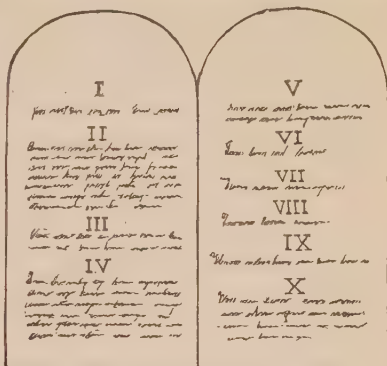
Q. What were written on the second table?

A. The last six Commandments were written on the second table.

What is the name under the picture?

It is the name of the second Book in the Bible, and if we look there

for chapter xx, we shall find in it the Ten Commandments. The name Exodus means "going out," and the Book tells us the story of a people who went out of Egypt, where they had been slaves for a long time, and had suffered a great deal. They journeyed as God led them to a beautiful country named Canaan. The sea lay before them; but God divided it, and made the waters to stand like a wall on each side, so that they could pass through on dry ground. Then their way lay



EXODUS.XX.

through a great wilderness; but God went before them, in the day-time in a cloudy pillar, and in the night in a pillar of fire, so that they could not lose their way. When the cloud or fire stood still, then they set up tents and lived in them. When there seemed to be nothing for them to eat, God fed them with food from heaven, and brought water out of the hard rocks for them to drink. One day they came in their journey to a great mountain, called Sinai, and there they stayed a long time. God called Moses up on the mountain, and gave him the two tables of stone with the Commandments written on them, and told him to teach them to the Children of Israel, that they might know His will and obey it.

Finally, the long journey came to an end, for God brought them safely into Canaan, where they planted fields and built houses, because they were now at home in the land which God had promised them. Why did God love and care for them? They were His Church and in His Covenant.

You too belong to God's Church, and it is your duty to obey God's Commands, and you may be sure that He will love and care for you, His dear little child, and lead you safely through your journey in this world to the land He has promised you, which is Heaven.

LESSON XII.

LESSON WORD—GOD.

Text.—The Lord is a great God, and a great King above all gods.—Ps. xcv. 3.

Q. What is the first Commandment?

A. Thou shalt have none other gods but Me.

Q. What word teaches us God's power?

A. The word Almighty teaches us God's power.

Q. How did God show His power?

A. God showed His power by making me and all the world.

Q. Does God still take care of you and all the world?

A. God still takes care of me.

Q. How can you keep this Commandment?

A. I can keep this Commandment by believing in God.

Q. Since God is so great and good, what ought you to fear?

A. I should fear to displease God.

Q. What should His goodness lead you to do?

A. God's goodness should lead me to love Him with all my heart.

Q. How can you show that you love Him?

A. I can show that I love Him by trying to keep His Commandments.

What persons wear crowns? Kings—do they not? And when a king is crowned, the people are glad and show their joy in many ways. They dance and sing and feast, and the king is seated on a throne, which means the highest and best seat there is. You will say that we have no king in this country to crown and seat on a



throne. And yet there is a great King to Whom we belong, Who is far greater, kinder, and better than any other king who ever lived. He loves us very dearly. Do you wish that you might see Him? Your eyes could not bear the sight of His glory now, but some day you will surely see the King in His perfect beauty. And

now there is a crown that you can give Him. How? Why, first, you must be *loyal*. What does that word begin with? L. That is the first letter in the crown. It means that you believe what He says is right, and that you defend Him when He is spoken against. The next letter in the crown is O. That stands for *obedient*. It means that you do just as He bids you, and are glad to do it. V, the third letter, stands for *venerate*. It means that you kneel down to Him, and are quiet and thoughtful when He is spoken of. The last letter is E, and stands for *esteem*. If you have this, you care more for Him and what He thinks than for anything else, and you try to have others love Him. And when we put all the letters together, it will make the crown which God, the great King, wishes from each one of us. The crown of LOVE, which can only come from our hearts, so that He will have the highest and the best place there.

LESSON XIII.

LESSON WORD—IDOLS.

Text.—Little children, keep yourselves from idols.—1 S. JOHN
v. 21.

Q. What is the first part of the second Commandment?

A. Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them.

Q. What is a graven image?

A. A graven image is a form cut out of wood, stone, or other matter.

Q. What is meant by a likeness?

A. A picture is meant by a likeness.

Q. Is it wrong to make a doll to play with, or a picture to look at?

A. No.

Q. What is wrong?

A. It is wrong to make a doll or picture to kneel down to and worship.

Q. When images are made to be worshipped, what are they called?

A. Images made to be worshipped are called idols.

Q. What is there in heaven above, of which an image or likeness could be made?

A. Images could be made of angels, and the sun, moon, and stars.

Q. What in the earth beneath?

A. In the earth images could be made of men and beasts.

Q. What in the water under the earth?

A. Images could be made of fishes in the water under the earth.

This is a picture of an idol that many poor people, who did not know about the one true God used to kneel down to and worship. Some of these people, whom we call heathen, make their idols in this way: They would go into the woods and cut down a large tree, and take some of the branches to make a fire to warm themselves. Then they would cut more from the tree with which to bake bread and roast meat. But of part of this same tree they would cut out an ugly image, give it the best things they had, and then throw themselves on the ground before it, and pray to it to take care of them. You may ask your mother to read to you more about it from the Bible. The story is in the forty-fourth chapter of Isaiah, from the thirteenth to the twentieth verse.



Have you got an idol anywhere? You know that the Text and the Commandment say that you must not have any. You are sure you have not, yet perhaps there is a little one about you. Let us see if we can find it. It will not do any good to look in your pockets, but there is another place where it may be, into which God sees plainly. Your heart? Yes. Perhaps there is a little idol of selfishness, always wishing to have the best and largest of everything. We may find another little idol of vanity, being proud of your nice clothes or pretty face. And there may be a large idol of self-will, always wanting your own way, even when it does not please God or your dear parents. Whatever the little idols are, we must ask God to help us throw them away out of our hearts, for He cannot stay with us while the idols are there.

Next week I will tell you why.

LESSON XIV.

LESSON WORD—WORSHIP.

Text.—Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve.—S. MATT. IV. 10.

Q. What is the second part of the second Commandment?

A. For I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate Me; and show mercy unto thousands in them that love Me and keep My Commandments.

Q. What is meant by God's being jealous?

A. By being jealous we mean that God is angry if we love and serve other things instead of Him.

Q. Has God a right to be jealous?

A. God has a right to be jealous because He made us and does everything for us.

Q. What will God do to those who break this Commandment?

A. He will punish those that break this Commandment.

Q. Will any others suffer for it?

A. Yes, their children and grandchildren will also suffer.

Q. What does mercy mean?

A. Mercy means kindness and pity.

Q. To whom will God show mercy?

A. God will show mercy to those who love and serve Him only.

If you had made a very nice kite, and a large boy should snatch it away from you and use it as his own, would you not feel much hurt? If one of these little girls had made a book-mark, would it be right for another girl to take it for her own? If your father builds a fine house for himself, would he like it if another man were to move in and live in it? No, of course not. The house your father has built belongs to him, and the kite and book-mark to the little boy and girl who made them.

Now, who made *you*, with this wonderful little body; these hands

that can hold and carry, these feet that can run so fast, these bright eyes and quick ears, and more than all, the warm, loving little heart within, the active mind that can learn so much, the soul that can worship God, and make the body serve Him too? All these *God* made, for God made *you*, and you belong to Him.



No one has a right to take away your love and service from Him not even your own self. Satan tries to do it, but you must not obey him, for God is jealous, that is, He is not pleased if you love and serve other things, like the idols I told you about last Sunday.

LESSON XV.

LESSON WORD—HOLY.

Text.—Hallowed be thy name.—S. MATT. VI. 9.

Q. What is the third Commandment?

A. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain: for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His Name in vain.

Q. What is this Commandment about?

A. This Commandment is about God's Name.

Q. How can we take God's Name in vain?

A. By speaking of it as though we did not care about it.

Q. How does the Text teach us to treat God's Name?

A. The Text teaches us to hallow God's Name.

Q. What does hallow mean?

A. Hallow means to keep holy.

Q. What does guiltless mean?

A. Guiltless means without a fault.

Q. Who break this Commandment?

A. Those who swear, and those who speak to or of God without thinking about Him, break this Commandment.

Q. What will God do to the guilty?

A. God will punish the guilty.

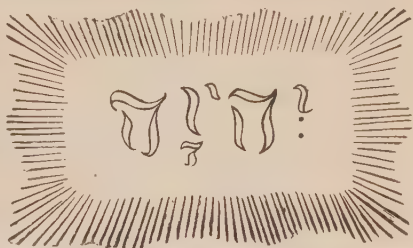
This stands for God's Holy Name as the Jews wrote it in their language, and rays of light surround the letters like a sun, because God's name is so very sacred and holy.

If you have a very nice doll or pretty book, your mother lays it away in a drawer that it may not be spoiled. If you have something that was a brother's or sister's,

and they are now dead, you will be still more careful of it, because it belonged to them and is sacred. Now God's Holy Name belongs to Him, and you, who are His child, ought to feel that it is more sacred than anything on earth, and ought to take great care of it, and speak it with a gentle voice, and a heart full of love to Him.

God will not hold guiltless those that take His Name in vain. You know that you cannot get a perfect mark at school unless you keep all the rules. If you break only one of them, you are not perfect, though you have kept all the rest. And if you keep all of God's Commandments except this one, God cannot call you perfect or guiltless, but will punish you for it, unless you are sorry and ask Him to forgive you for the Lord Jesus Christ's sake, Who was the only guiltless man that ever lived.

Pray then, in the Lord's Prayer, for God's help to hallow His Name. Keep it as the most sacred thing you have; and one day His Holy Name will be written on your forehead, that all may know that you belong to Him, and that He loves you.



LESSON XVI.

LESSON WORD—DAY.

Text.—This is the day which the Lord hath made.—Ps. cxviii. 24.

Q. What is the first part of the fourth Commandment?

A. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day. Six days shalt thou labor and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt do no manner of work; thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle, and the stranger that is within thy gates.

Q. What word does this Commandment begin with?

A. This Commandment begins with the word Remember.

Q. What are we apt to forget?

A. We are apt to forget to keep God's Day holy.

Q. Who must remember to keep God's Day holy?

A. Parents must remember it.

Q. Who else?

A. Children also must remember it.

Q. And who besides them?

A. Servants too must remember it.

Q. And any one else?

A. Yes, our visitors must remember it.

Q. Ought we to let animals rest on God's Day?

A. Yes, the Command says, "thy cattle."

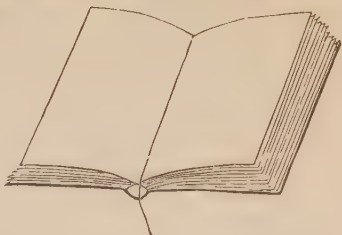
Q. Is it right to make God's Day merely a day for play?

A. No. When we make God's Day merely a Day for play we do not keep it holy.

Q. How can you keep God's Day holy?

A. I can keep God's Day holy by going to Church and by learning all I can about God and Heaven.

Did you ever see a book without any words in it, but just made up of white paper? Such books are often used for writing down little things that happen every day. Would you like to have such a book? I dare say that you think you could not write in it if you had one. But God has given you, as well as everybody else, a blank book without anything in it, and every day you are writing something on its pages. Each little leaf is a day, and we never know how many leaves there are in our books, but they are divided up into little



clusters of seven leaves each. So to-day, which is God's Day, is the first leaf in a cluster, and I hope you will write in it, "I went to Church and Sunday-school. I learned something good, and I tried to be quiet and remember it was God's Day." On the other six little blank leaves I hope you will write, that you prayed to God every morning and night; that you tried to please God in your play and work and study; that you tried to be kind and truthful, and to obey your father and mother. If you write like this, God will be pleased; but if the record is bad, if you have been very naughty every day, and have blotted the pretty white leaves with faults, still God sees all, and though He will forgive you if you are sorry, for the blessed Saviour's sake, yet you will never have this week's book to write over again.

Then begin to-day, and ask God to help you to write good things in the book which He gives you for your own. I have not yet told you the name of this book—it is Time.

LESSON XVII.

LESSON WORD—REST.

Text.—God did rest the seventh day from all His works.—HEB. iv. 4.

Q. What is the second part of the fourth Commandment?

A. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

Q. How long was God in making heaven and earth?

A. God was six days in making heaven and earth.

Q. What did God make on the first day?

A. On the first day God made light.

Q. What did God make on the second day?

A. God made the sky on the second day.

Q. What did He make on the third day?

A. God made the earth and seas on the third day.

Q. What on the fourth day?

A. God made the sun, moon, and stars on the fourth day.

Q. What did God make on the fifth day?

A. God made birds and fish on the fifth day.

Q. What did God make on the sixth day?

A. God made animals and man on the sixth day.

Q. What did God do on the seventh day?

A. He rested from all His works on the seventh day.

Q. What day did God bless?

A. God blessed the seventh or Sabbath Day.

Q. Why do Christians keep Sunday, the first day of the week, holy, instead of the seventh?

A. Christians keep Sunday instead of Saturday because the Apostles did.

Q. Why did they do so?

A. The Apostles kept Sunday because Christ rose from the dead on Sunday.

Q. Do we think Christ told them to make this change?

A. We think Christ told the Apostles to make this change.

Who made the world? Yes, when we look at this beautiful world, the trees and flowers, the animals, and our dear parents and friends; or when we look away up to the sky and see the bright sun, or the twinkling little stars at night, we ought to think who made all of these. It was the great God. He holds the world in the hollow of His hand. Last week you learned that there were—how many days in the week for you to work and play? And what day ought you to keep holy? God Himself has set you the example, for He worked in making the world—how many days? And on what day did He rest? So He asks His children to share in His work and in His rest.

Some children were once wandering in a forest, where they were in danger of being killed by a fierce lion. But a good King brought them into His garden near by, and promised them that they should one day dwell with Him in His palace, which was to be seen from the eastern gate, if they were faithful to the rule He gave them. The rule was this : After the work and play of each day, they were bidden to spend an hour in that part of the garden from which they could see the palace, and there listen to



stories of the King and their future home. Do you think they were all glad to mind so simple a rule ? Alas ! There were those who thought that they could not leave their work. Others found prettier places in the garden for rest ; and some even went back into the wood, saying they did not believe there was any lion. Some of the children, however, obeyed the King's rule, and they found that their work was more easily done because of the rest. They thought often of the King as their best Friend, and when He sent for them, they were glad, and went with smiling faces. But the lion seized those in the wood, and it was said that he broke into the garden, and injured those who were resting far off from the palace. The King is God. You are in His garden, the Church, and Satan is the lion walking about in the world, " seeking whom he may devour." God has given you six days for work and play ; but the seventh Day He wants you to go to Church, where you may learn about Him and Heaven, His palace and your future Home.

LESSON XVIII.

LESSON WORD—HONOUR.

Text.—Children, obey your parents in all things : for this is well-pleasing unto the Lord.—COL. III. 20.

Q. What is the fifth Commandment ?

A. Honour thy father and thy mother ; that thy days

may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

Q. For whom is this Commandment?

A. This Commandment is for children.

Q. Whom ought you to honor?

A. I ought to honour my father and mother.

Q. How can you honour them?

A. I must obey, and love, and help them.

Q. What does the Bible call this Command?

A. The Bible calls this Commandment "the Commandment with promise."

Q. What is the promise?

A. The promise is a long life.

Q. Whose promise is it?

Q. It is God's
promise.

Q. Who is pleased when you honour your parents?

A. The Lord is pleased when I honour my parents.

Do you know what a promise is? If I should tell you that I would give you a paper full of pretty pictures, if you would sit still for five minutes, would that be a promise? God has promised you something—what is it? If you do not obey your parents, have you a right to this gift? Does God always keep His promises? Yes, we may be sure that

all which God tells us is true. Let me tell you about a very little boy whose life was saved because he honoured his father. He was



playing on the edge of a steep bank, and a railroad track was close to him on the other side. His father saw him from a bridge near by, but could not go to him without leaving his post of duty and risking many lives. So the father called out, "My son, lie down," and do you think the little boy asked, "Why must I lie down?" No, he lay down flat on the ground, because his father had bid him do so, and in a moment the train rushed by and he was saved; but if he had not obeyed his father's command instantly, he would have been killed.

There was once another Boy, no larger than you are, Who always honoured His Father and Mother. That Boy was our blessed Saviour, Jesus. God wants you to try to be like Him. Then the blessing of the Lord will be upon you, and the precious gift of long life shall be yours, even life eternal in the land of Heaven, which God gives to all His dear children.

LESSON XIX.

LESSON WORD—HATE.

Text.—He that hateth his brother is a murderer.—1 JOHN III. 15.

Q. What is the sixth Commandment?

A. Thou shalt do no murder.

Q. Where does God look to see whether we have broken this Command?

A. God looks into our hearts to see whether we have broken this Command.

Q. What kind of a feeling is like murder?

A. Hate is like murder.

Q. Why is a feeling of hate like murder?

A. The feeling of hate is like murder because if we hate any, we may wish to kill them.

Q. What feeling must we ask God to put in our hearts?

A. We must ask God to put love in our hearts.

Q. If you love other children will you want to hurt them?

A. If I love other children I shall not wish to hurt them.

Q. What will you try to do?

A. I will try to make them happy.

Q. Can we kill anything without being guilty of murder?

A. Yes, we may kill animals for food without being guilty of murder.

Q. But suppose we are cruel and like to hurt them.

A. Being cruel to animals would be breaking this Commandment.

If you were to meet a child, on your way to school, with a branch of thorns, and he were to strike you on the face or hands with them, would you think he loved you, or wished you to be happy? What



kind of a feeling would you think he had in his heart? Suppose you were to see one man running toward another with an open knife in his hand, and an angry look on his face, would you not feel sure he had hate in his heart? God can see the thorns and the knife in our hearts before they are seen in our hands. If you like to pinch and strike other children, and make them feel bad, if you like to hurt the cat and dog, there is a little bunch of thorns in your heart and a feeling of hate there.

A wicked king, called Nero, who, when he grew to be a man, had many knives ready to kill men and women, loved to kill flies for fun when he was a child. We must be careful not to let the first little bit of hate stay in our hearts, for fear it will grow and fill them with thorns and knives. Whether any one else sees it or not, God will look at it, and call us guilty of murder. Ask God to fill your heart with love. Try to make every one happy around you. In this way you will keep the sixth Commandment.

LESSON XX.

LESSON WORD—PURE.

Text.—Make me a clean heart, O God.—Ps. LI. 10.

Q. What is the seventh Commandment?

A. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

Q. What word in the text means the same as pure?

A. Clean means the same as pure.

Q. What does this Commandment teach you?

A. This Commandment teaches me to keep my heart clean from bad thoughts.

Q. How can you keep it pure?

A. I must not listen to bad words nor go with bad children.

Q. What else should you do?

A. I must ask God to make me clean.

Q. What does God say about the pure in heart?

A. God says, "Blessed are the pure in heart."

Q. What happiness will they have?

A. The pure in heart shall see God.

Did you ever see a white lily growing in the garden? Do you remember its snowy whiteness and its sweet perfume?

There is a little garden in your heart, my child, and among the other flowers that are growing there God has put one lovely white blossom which is like the lily, it is so very pure and sweet. It has been there ever since you were born, and when you were a little baby it was whiter than snow, and it is still white, though not as pure as it was then. Shall I tell you the name of this flower? It is *innocence*. Will you not be very careful of so beautiful a blossom? Let me tell you how you may spoil it. Every time you listen to a naughty story or any bad words that you would not like to tell your mother, there is a cloud over the white flower, and every time you think or say anything bad, there is a blot on its pretty white petals. If you do not try to take care of this sweet flower, it will grow more and more soiled, and after awhile it will wilt and drop from its stem.



You know how beautiful the snow is that has fallen in the night. It dazzles your eyes to see the sun shining on it because it is so very pure and white. But after a day or so it grows soiled. Many feet have left their marks upon it, and the smoke of the city has stained it. Your heart is like this snow. You must ask God to keep it clean. Here is a little prayer from the Bible you may use, "Wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow."

LESSON XXI.

LESSON WORD—WAY.

Text.—Teach me Thy way, O Lord.—Ps. LXXXVI. 11.

Q. What is the eighth Commandment?

A. Thou shalt not steal.

Q. What does this Commandment forbid?

A. The eighth Commandment forbids me to take anything which does not belong to me.

Q. Is there any harm in taking a very little thing?

A. Yes, it is stealing to take a little thing.

A. What do we call a child who keeps this Command?

A. We call a child honest who keeps this Command.

Q. Is it right to look into other persons' drawers and boxes unless they allow it?

A. No, it may lead me to break this Commandment.

Q. What part of us does this Commandment teach us to watch?

A. This Commandment teaches us to watch our hands.

Q. What may our hands do to keep the eighth Commandment?

A. Our hands may do some good and useful work to keep the eighth Commandment.

God teaches us in the Bible that the path of an honest, upright person is like a light, and that every one who tries to do right gladly comes where light may shine on his way, that what he has done may be seen, and that God may approve. But we know that a thief is apt to go prowling around at night, because the sun has gone down, and he does not wish to be seen. So his way is toward the darkness and away from the sun. But the man who tries to be honest is not ashamed to be seen, but walks toward the sun because he loves it, and wishes to have God know all his deeds, and help him to be better.

You have taken a great deal of pains in writing a page in your copy-book, you are quite willing to go to the window with your parents or teacher, that they may see you have tried your best. But if you have been careless, and the page is blotted and badly written, you wish to put the book into a drawer away from the light, where it cannot be seen.

You too, my little child, are either walking in a straight way and

toward the sunlight, with God smiling upon you, or else you are going already in a crooked way toward the darkness, taking little things which are not yours, and doing other wrong deeds which God will punish. You can hardly look at the bright sun ; but if you pick up a little stick or stone and put it close to your eye, you



cannot now see the sun at all. So every naughty little thing you do hides God from you. He is your dear heavenly Father, and you can never be happy away from Him. Remember that "even a child is known by his doings"—God says that. Look at your two little hands, and try to make them useful, helpful, kind little hands to every one around you, and then ask God to keep you in His way of light.

LESSON XXII.

LESSON WORD.—WATCH.

Text.—Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth, and keep the door of my lips.—Ps. cxli. 3.

Q. What is the ninth Commandment ?

A. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

Q. What does this Commandment teach us?

A. This Commandment teaches us to speak the truth.

Q. What particular thing does it tell us not to do?

A. It tells us particularly not to tell lies about others.

Q. Suppose we do not know whether a thing is true or false.

A. If we do not know whether a thing is true or false then we ought not to repeat it.

Q. Who was the first liar?

A. The devil was the first liar.

Q. What else is he called in the Bible?

A. The devil is also called the father of lies.

Q. When you say unkind, angry, or lying words, what Command do you break?

A. I break the ninth Commandment when I say unkind, angry, or lying words.

Q. What ought you to keep close watch over?

A. I ought to keep close watch over my tongue.

What are these ? Yes they are doors, and to-day I want to tell you about some doors which are like red coral, they are so pretty.



Most of them open very easily (you can never see any lock and key on them), and when they do a row of little servants are seen stand-

ing just inside all dressed in white. But there is some one else who lives within the little house, and when she is ready to appear, the rows of white servants move apart, and you will see a little pink lady looking out. This little pink lady is very fond of talking, and sometimes she says very pleasant words in a voice as sweet as a bird's. But I have often seen the little doors open in a hurry, and the servants jump apart, to let the pink lady say in a very cross way, "I don't care—she's a hateful thing, and I won't speak to her again as long as I live." And then the little doors shut with a jerk and are not nice to look at. Perhaps if I tell you the name of the pink lady, you will know what kind of doors these are. Her name is Miss Tongue, and in your own little mouth she sits, with the pretty red doors closed in front of her.

On the doors of a prison you will see a strong lock to keep bad people from coming out. These little doors have no lock and key, and how shall we keep them guarded, so that only pleasant and truthful words shall come out? We must use the prayer of the text, "Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth, and keep the door of my lips," and then try to remember that we really want God to guard our lip-doors, so that no wicked words may go through.

LESSON XXIII.

LESSON WORD.—WISH.

Text.—Try me, O God, and seek the ground of my heart.—Ps. cxxxix. 23.

Q. What is the tenth Commandment?

A. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is his.

Q. What does *covet* mean?

A. Covet means to wish for.

Q. What ought we not to wish for?

A. We ought not to wish for anything which belongs to another.

Q. If we wish for things which belong to others, what will that lead us to do?

A. Wishing for the things of others might lead us to steal from others.

Q. What Commandments will then be broken?

A. If we steal from others the tenth and the eighth Commandments will be broken.

Q. Where do our wishes start from?

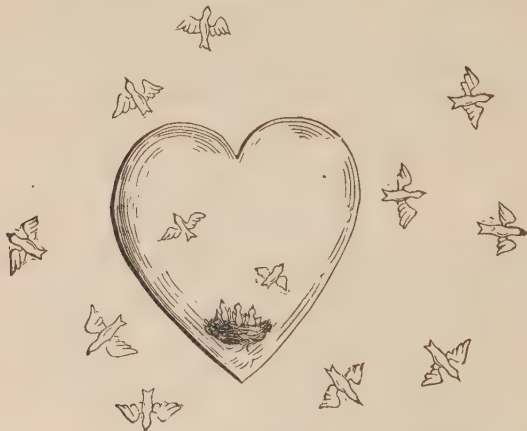
A. Our wishes start from our hearts.

Q. What are our best wishes?

A. Prayers are our best wishes.

Here are a number of little birds, some flying out of a heart, and some in a nest inside of it.

These little birds are wishes, and if I could look into your heart, I am very sure I should find some there. Who can see all the wishes in your heart? Yes, God can. The text you have repeated asks God to look into the very bottom of your heart, and see what kind of wishes make their nest there. This text is a prayer, and if you mean the words as you say them, it is one of the best of your own wishes. Why do we ask God to try our hearts? It is because



He will show us our faults, and help us to be better. When you wish to be good, that, too, is like a bird flying up toward Heaven. Some of your wishes fly around without doing harm, as when you wish for a pleasant day or a nice visit.

When you wish for a plaything which belongs to another child, that wish is coveting, and is like a bird flying down. When you wish to have your own way, instead of minding your parents or teachers, there goes another bird flying down. And such wishes are wrong because they make us break God's Commandments.

Let us ask God's Holy Spirit to come like a pure white Dove and rest in our hearts, that no evil birds may fly from the little nest, but only those which are like that Dove, and will fly up toward God and Heaven.

CHRISTIAN DUTY.

LESSON XXIV.

LESSON WORD—LAW.

Text.—Love is the fulfilling of the law.—ROM. XIII. 10.

Q. What dost thou chiefly learn by these Commandments?

A. I learn two things: my duty towards God, and my duty towards my Neighbour.

Q. How many Commandments are there?

A. There are ten Commandments.

Q. Which of them teach you your duty to God?

A. The first four Commandments teach us our duty to God.

Q. Which Commands teach your duty to your neighbour?

A. The last six Commands teach us our duty to our neighbour.

Q. Which duty comes first?

A. My duty to God comes first.

Q. Can we do this duty and leave the other undone?

A. No, because God commands both.

Q. If you do not love those around you, whom you see, can you love God Whom you cannot see?

A. No, I cannot love God if I do not love those around me.

You have learned the ten Commandments, which were written on —? By the finger of —? God gave them to —? To teach to the —? But they are for you and me and for everybody else. These Commandments teach you your duty. You have two great duties—one duty toward —? And another duty toward your —? The text (will you repeat it?) tells you that both duties will be easy if you love God and every one around you.

There was once a man who knew that he would be put to death if he prayed to God, and yet he prayed to Him three times a day, as he always had done. He was thrown into a den of lions to be eaten up by them, but God kept the lions from hurting him. He loved God, and so he did his duty toward Him. Can you tell me his name? It was Daniel.

There was once a little girl, who, when her brother struck her, threw her arms about his neck and kissed him. Would you have done that? She loved her neighbour as herself, and so did her duty

toward him. If you really love any one, you will try to please **them** as well as to say loving words.

Here is something for you to wear that you may remember these



two duties—a bracelet for each arm. They are more precious than any which are made of gold and jewels. The good king David, who wrote the Psalms, said, “I love Thy Commandments above gold and precious stones.” The gold in these bracelets will never grow dim, and on one of the bright stones is graven “Duty to God,” on the other “Duty to Neighbour.” Both must be worn, **for one is not complete without the other.**

LESSON XXV.

LESSON WORD—LOVE.

Text.—Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, **and** with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great Commandment.—S. MATT. XXII. 37, 38.

Q. What is thy duty towards God?

A. My duty towards God is to believe in Him, to fear Him, and to love Him with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my soul, and with all my strength; to worship Him, to give Him thanks, to put my whole trust in Him, to call upon Him, to honour His holy Name and His Word, and to serve him truly all the days of my life.

Q. What two great duties do you learn from the ten Commandments?

A. From the ten Commandments I learn my duty to God and duty to my neighbour.

Q. Which duty stands first and greatest?

A. My duty to God stands first and greatest.

Q. Which Commandments teach you your duty to God?

A. The first four Commandments teach me my duty to God.

Q. What lesson do you learn from the first Commandment?

A. From the first Commandment I learn to believe in God.

Q. What does the second Commandment teach you?

A. The second Commandment teaches me to worship God.

Q. What is taught you by the third Commandment?

A. By the third Commandment I am taught to honour God.

Q. What does the fourth Commandment teach you?

A. The fourth Commandment teaches me to serve God?

I have some little rings here, which are for you to wear. I shall give you one now if you will repeat the first Commandment. What is marked on this little ring? "Believe God," is it not? Now hold up your left hand and I will put it on your thumb. With your mind's eye you can see it there, and it is to help you to remember the first Commandment, which you have just repeated, and the little lesson it teaches. You must believe that God made you, and takes care of you, and loves you. When He bids you do anything you must do it gladly. When He promises you anything you must be sure that He will keep His word. Can you repeat the second long



Commandment? That is very well; and now hold out the forefinger of your left hand, and I will put the second ring on it. What is marked there? "Worship God." This, the second Command teaches you. When you look at the ring, it will help you to remember your prayers night and morning, and going to Church on Sunday to pray and sing to God, for all this is worshipping Him.

Now say the third Commandment. Here is a ring for your middle finger. What is written on it? "Honour God." You can honour God by meaning every word when you say your prayers, and remembering that God hears you. You will never swear as some bad boys do, but will speak God's Holy Name gently and with awe. You will honour God's Word by reading your Bible every day as soon as you can read, and you will honour God's house by going there to worship Him whenever you can. Now let us hear the fourth Commandment. Ah, this is something we are apt to forget.

so it says "remember" at the very beginning. Let us put the fourth ring on the next finger. This is marked "Serve God," and this Command teaches us that we must serve God by keeping His Day holy ; by neither working nor playing on Sunday ; and by using all our time through the week in a way that will please Him. Thus you can serve Him every day, and this only will make you really happy always. Be careful to wear these rings—remember that you have them on, and think of the words on them and what they mean. Next Sunday I shall have something more for you to wear of the same kind.



LESSON XXVI.

LESSON WORD—LOVE.

Text.—And the second is like unto it ; Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.—S. MATT. XXII. 39.

Q. What is thy duty toward thy neighbour?

A. My duty toward my Neighbour is to love him as myself, and to do to all men as I would they should do unto me ; To love, honour, and succor my father and mother : To honour and obey the civil authority : To submit myself to all my governors, teachers, spiritual pastors, and masters : To order myself lowly and reverently to all my betters : To hurt nobody by word or deed : to be true and just in all my dealings : To bear no malice nor hatred in my heart : To keep my hands from picking and stealing and my tongue from evil speaking, lying, and slandering : To keep my body in temperance, soberness, and chastity : Not to covet nor desire other men's goods ; but to learn and labour truly to get mine own living, and to do my duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call me.

Q. What great duty do you learn first from the Commandments?

A. The first duty that I learn from the Commandments is love to God.

Q. What second duty, like the first, do you learn from them?

A. The second duty that I learn from the Commandments is love to everybody.

Q. Which Commands teach you duty to your neighbour?

A. The last six Commandments teach our duty to our neighbour.

Q. How does the fifth Command teach you to love your neighbour?

A. The fifth Commandment tells me to honour my parents, and all who are set over me.

Q. How does the sixth Command teach you to love every one?

A. The sixth Command tells me I must not hurt them, or wish to do so.

Q. What does the seventh Commandment teach?

A. The seventh Commandment teaches me that I must keep my heart and body clean.

Q. What do you learn from the eighth Command?

A. I learn from the eighth Commandment that I must not take anything which belongs to another.

Q. What duty to your neighbour does the ninth Command teach?

A. The ninth Commandment teaches that I must speak the truth.

Q. How does the tenth Command teach you to love your neighbour?

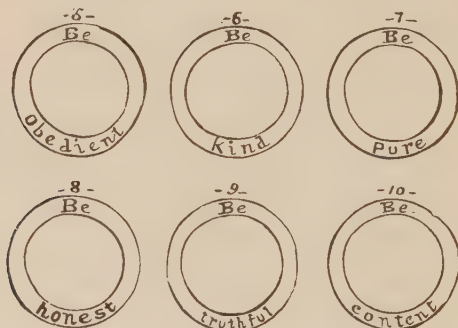
A. The tenth Commandment teaches me not to wish for anything that is my neighbour's.

Q. What is the Text for to-day called?

A. The Text for to-day is called the golden rule.

Four of these little fingers have rings upon them, if you have not forgotten what I told you last Sunday. Which are they? What does the ring on the thumb say? And on the fore-finger? What on the middle finger? What on the third finger? And now I have rings for the rest of your fingers. The first one we will put on the little finger of your left hand. It is marked "Be obedient." Can you repeat the Command which teaches you to obey? The fifth, and it begins with "Honour." Well said. This teaches you to mind your father and mother, your minister and teacher, and to mind the laws of the land, which the President and many others, down to the policeman, all try to have kept. Hold up your right hand now, and I will put the next ring on the thumb. It says "Be kind," and you may repeat the sixth Command, which

teaches us not to strike or hurt any one, but to try to make others happy. On the fore-finger we will put the ring which is marked "Be pure." Repeat the seventh Command. This teaches you to keep your body clean, not to eat or drink too much, and to be pure and modest in all your words and acts. We must also pray God to make our hearts clean from all bad thoughts. The ring for the middle finger says "Be honest," and the eighth Command, which you may repeat, teaches you not to take anything, large or small,



which belongs to another. The third finger shall have the ring which teaches you to "be truthful"—never to tell a lie about anything or anybody. Repeat the ninth Commandment. And the last ring is for the little finger. What is marked on it? "Be content." Repeat the tenth Command. This last Command teaches that you must keep watch of your heart, so that you may not *wish* for that which belongs to another. If you are content, you will be pleased with all God has given you, and will think that He knows best what you ought to have.

NOTE.—The lessons on the duty to God and one's Neighbour, also on "What desirest thou of God in the Lord's Prayer," are considered a sufficient review of the ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer.

On this account the Review Questions are omitted.

PART IV—CHRISTIAN PRAYER.

LESSON XXVII.

LESSON WORD—ASK.

Text.—Ask, and it shall be given you.—S. MATT. VII. 7

Q. My good Child, know this: that thou art not able to do these things of thyself, nor to walk in the Commandments of God, and to serve Him, without His special grace; which thou must learn at all times to call for by diligent prayer. Let me hear, therefore, if thou canst say the Lord's Prayer.

A. Our Father, Who art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy Name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, As it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, As we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; But deliver us from evil. Amen.

Q. What is this prayer called?

A. This prayer is called the Lord's Prayer.

Q. Why is it called the Lord's Prayer?

A. It is called the Lord's Prayer because our Lord Jesus Christ gave it to us.

Q. What do you call God in this Prayer?

A. I call God our Father.

Q. What do we ask for first, in this Prayer?

A. We first ask that every one may worship, serve, and obey God heartily.

Q. What do we ask for afterward, for ourselves?

A. We then ask for food and clothing, that God will forgive our sins, and keep us from all harm.

Q. Do you ask these things for others besides yourself?

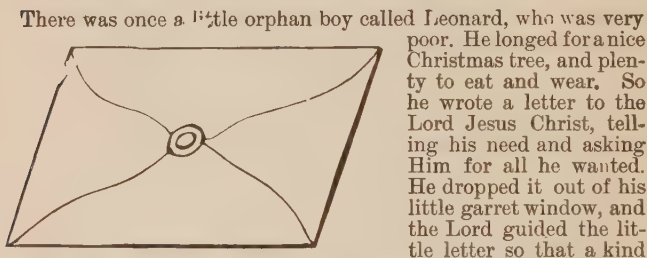
A. Yes, I ask them for all God's children.

Q. Is He able to give you what you have asked?

A. Yes, He is able to do everything.

Q. Are you sure He wishes to give you all you have asked?

A. Yes, I am sure He wishes to give because he has said, "Ask, and it shall be given you."



There was once a little orphan boy called Leonard, who was very poor. He longed for a nice Christmas tree, and plenty to eat and wear. So he wrote a letter to the Lord Jesus Christ, telling his need and asking Him for all he wanted. He dropped it out of his little garret window, and the Lord guided the little letter so that a kind lady, who was rich, saw it from her carriage, and she thought that surely God meant she should supply his need. So she bought a tree filled with toys and candies, and a warm suit of clothes, and a basket of food, and left them on Christmas Eve at the door of the house where he lived, marked, "What the Lord has sent to little Leonard." But we do not need to write God a letter. He can hear every word we speak, and knows even our thoughts.

There was once a man who had a visitor in the night, and he had nothing to set before him to eat. So he went to a neighbour's house, and knocked at the door a long time. At last the neighbour was awake, and he asked him to lend him three loaves of bread, because a friend in his journey had come to visit him. But his neighbour answered that he was in bed, and his family were asleep, and he could not get up. Did the man stop asking? No. He kept on, knocking and asking, until his neighbour was tired of hearing him, and so got up and gave him all he wanted. God is never tired of hearing us ask for what we want. We may ask Him for anything, and if it is best for us, we shall surely get it.

So we may knock often at God's door, for He has said, not only "Ask, and it shall be given you," but "Seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you."

You ought to ask, and seek, and knock, every night and morning at home, and on Sunday in God's Church.

LESSON XXVIII.

LESSON WORD—PRAYER.

Text.—Let my prayer be set forth in Thy sight as the incense.
PS. CXLII. 2.

Q. What desirest thou of God in the Lord's Prayer?

A. I desire my Lord God, our heavenly Father Who is the Giver of all goodness, to send His grace unto me, and to all people; that we may worship Him, serve Him, and obey Him, as we ought to do. And I pray unto God, that He will send us all things that are needful both for our souls and bodies; and that He will be merciful unto us, and forgive us our sins; and that it will please Him to save and defend us in all dangers both of soul and body; and that He will keep us from all sin and wickedness, and from our spiritual enemy, and from everlasting death. And this I trust He will do of His mercy and goodness, through our Lord Jesus Christ. And therefore I say Amen, So be it.

Q. What does desire mean?

A. Desire means wish.

Q. When you ask God for something you wish, what is that called?

A. When I ask God for something I wish, that is called prayer.

Q. If you ask God for something you do not wish for, is that prayer?

A. No, my heart must wish for what I ask.

Q. What do you wish for in the Lord's Prayer?

A. I wish for God's grace, that all may please Him.

Q. What else do you wish for?

A. I also wish that God will keep us from harm, and give us all we need.

Q. From whom do you wish these good things?

A. I wish these good things from "my Lord God, our heavenly Father, Who is the Giver of all goodness."

Q. Why do you wish these good things for others besides yourself?

A. I wish them because if I love others as myself, I shall wish them to have all good things.

Q. For whose sake will God hear you?

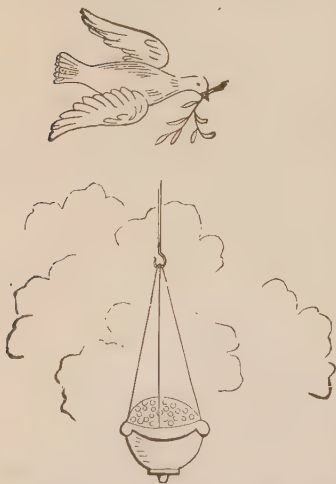
A. God will hear us for our Lord Jesus Christ's sake.

Q. What does *Amen* mean?

A. Amen means I hope it may be as I pray.

This little hanging cup is made of brass. It is hollow inside, and has a cover full of holes. A coal from the fire is put into it, and on this a kind of gum which is called incense. It smells very sweet, and as it burns, the smoke rises through the holes in the cover, until the whole room is full of sweet perfume. But if a piece of common earth is put in the cup, it will not burn, and there is no sweet smell. Our text says something about incense, doesn't it? What does it say is like incense? Yes, when we pray to God, and our hearts are wishing for what we ask with our lips, that prayer is like incense, because it rises up to God, and is a sweet perfume to Him. But if we repeat the words of a prayer to God, and do not think of what we are saying, or do not care about getting what we ask for,

that is like a lump of earth which does not send up any sweet smoke to God. When the prayer is real, like the incense, God always sends an answer to it, and the best answer of all is His holy Dove, which is His grace, and will come and dwell in our hearts, helping us to please Him, and making us thankful and content with all He gives us.



PART V.—CHRISTIAN SACRAMENTS

LESSON XXIX.

LESSON WORD—SAFE.

Text.—Hold Thou me up and I shall be safe.—Ps. cxix. 117.

Q. How many Sacraments hath Christ ordained in His Church?

A. Two only, as generally necessary to salvation; that is to say, Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord.

Q. Who has commanded us to be baptized, and to receive the Lord's Supper?

A. Our Lord Jesus Christ has commanded us to be baptized and to receive the Lord's Supper.

Q. Do we love God if we are not willing to do as He tells us?

A. We do not love God if we are not willing to do as He tells us.

Q. How can we show that we love God?

A. We can show that we love God by obeying Him.

Q. For what are these Sacraments needful?

A. These Sacraments are needful for our safety.

Q. What does "generally necessary" mean?

A. Generally necessary means needful everywhere, and for every one who can get them.

Q. What is the name of the first Sacrament?

A. The name of the first Sacrament is Baptism.

Q. And the name of the other?

A. The name of the other Sacrament is the Supper of the Lord.

There was once a good man whose name was Noah. He was the only man on the earth who loved and feared God. All the others were so wicked that God said He would destroy them by a great flood of water. But Noah and all his family He would save. So God told Noah to build an ark, which was like a great boat and

would float on the waters. Noah did just as God told him, and all the while he was building the ark, he preached to the people around



him, begging them not to be so wicked, and telling them that a flood would destroy them all if they did not repent. They only laughed at him, and would not believe a word of it. Still Noah kept on building, and so he showed his faith—that is, he believed all that God said was true. And after many years the ark was done, and Noah and his family, and a great many animals went into it, and God shut the door so that no one could open it. Then it commenced

to rain, and it rained forty days and nights, and the seas rose higher and higher, until everything was covered with water, even the high hills, and every person was drowned but Noah and those with him, and they were quite safe. For a whole year God fed them in the ark until the ground was dry again. If Noah had not obeyed God, he would have perished with the rest.

Now this world is like a great ocean, and the Ark floating on it is God's Church. You were taken into this Ark when you were baptized (for Baptism is the door), and God will feed you in it with the Lord's Supper. He will keep you all your life just as safely in this Ark, as He kept Noah in his, but you must obey Him as good Noah did, and one day you will be brought to the shore of that beautiful country where God dwells, and where your home will be forever.

LESSON XXX.

LESSON WORD—SIGN.

Text.—The Lord Himself shall give you a sign.—[Is. vii. 14.]

Q. What meanest thou by this word *Sacrament*?

A. By the word Sacrament I mean an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us; ordained by Christ Himself, as a

means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof.

Q. What is a Sacrament?

A. A Sacrament is a sign of a grace given to us.

Q. What is a sign?

A. A sign is something that I can look at, which teaches me about what I cannot see.

Q. Is a Sacrament anything more than a sign of grace given to us?

A. A Sacrament is the means by which grace is given.

Q. And what else?

A. A Sacrament is also a pledge.

Q. What is a grace?

A. A grace is a good gift for our souls.

Q. Who gives us the sign and the grace?

A. The Lord Himself gives us the sign and the grace.

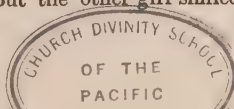
Q. Who commanded us to use the sign?

A. Our Lord Jesus Christ commanded us to use the sign.

What is this? If we could see the whole of the rainbow, we should see that it is perfectly round, like this ring on my finger.

Now the ring is a *sign*—it is a sign of eternity. There is no beginning nor end to eternity, and this ring and the rainbow ring are like it and make us think of it, because we can find no beginning nor end to them.

. . . . And we may learn something from this penny, too. I once saw a gentleman in the street-car give two little girls a penny apiece. The youngest was a very little girl indeed. She looked at her penny and put it into her mouth, and then threw it on the floor because it did not taste good. But the other girl smiled as she took her penny



and put it carefully into her pocket. She was old enough to know that the little penny was a *means* by which she could get a nice stick of candy.

The sign which God gives us in a Sacrament is a *means* by which we can get the good thing for our souls that God wishes to give us. Do you remember the good man I told you about in last Sunday's lesson? Does the picture to-day make you think of him? After Noah came out of the ark, he worshipped God, and God promised him that there should never be another flood to destroy the earth, and God gave Noah something to look at whenever it rained, which was a *pledge* that God would surely keep His promise. That *sign* and *pledge* was the rainbow. Noah believed God's promise, and loved to look at the bow in the cloud, and think that God would keep him from all harm. You too are God's child. This pledge of the rainbow should make *you* think of His promise. He has promised you other good things in the two Sacraments, and the sign which you can look at in both Baptism and the Lord's Supper, is a pledge, as the rainbow is, that God will keep His word.

LESSON XXXI.

LESSON WORD—SEE.

Text.—Open Thou mine eyes, that I may see the wondrous things of Thy Law.—Ps. cxix. 18.

Q. How many parts are there in a Sacrament?

A. Two; the outward visible sign, and the inward spiritual grace.

Q. Do the words *outward* and *visible* mean the same?

A. The words *outward* and *visible* mean the same.

Q. What is the outward and visible part in a Sacrament?

A. The outward and visible part in a Sacrament is that which I can see.

Q. Do the words *inward* and *spiritual* mean the same?

A. Yes, the words *inward* and *spiritual* mean the same.

Q. What is the inward and spiritual part in a Sacrament?

A. The inward and spiritual part in a Sacrament is that which I cannot see.

Q. Which are the two parts in a Sacrament?

A. The two parts in a Sacrament are the sign and the grace.

Q. Is the sign in a Sacrament outward or inward?

A. The sign of a Sacrament is outward because I can see it.

Q. Is the grace in a Sacrament outward or inward?

A. The grace in a Sacrament is inward because I cannot see it.

Here is a nut. What two parts has it? Which is worth the most, the shell or the kernel? Could we have the kernel without the shell? Every nut has the shell to protect the sweet meat, and this shell is a sign to us, because when we see it, we feel quite sure there is something good inside.

But you yourself are much more wonderful. God made you with two parts—a body and a soul. When I look at your bright eyes, and your active little feet and hands, which belong to your body, I know there is a little soul within, more precious, which looks out of your eyes, and makes your hands and feet move. So your body, like the shell of the nut, is a sign of something within, which I cannot see, but I know is there.

God, in His Sacraments, gives you a sign for one part which you can look at, and tells you to feel sure that the part which you cannot see, is really there.



LESSON XXXII.

LESSON WORD—WASH.

Text.—Wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow.—Ps. LI. 7.

Q. What is the outward visible sign or form in Baptism?

A. Water; wherein the person is baptized, *In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.*

Q. What do we use water for?

A. We use water to make us clean.

Q. Do our souls as well as bodies need to be made clean?

A. Yes, our souls need to be made clean as well as our bodies.

Q. Is the water in Baptism the sign or the grace?

A. Water in Baptism is the sign.

Q. Who has commanded us to be baptized with water?

A. Our Lord Jesus Christ has commanded us to be baptized with water.

Q. What else did He command?

A. He also commanded that we should be baptized "in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

Q. Whose Name is this?

A. It is the name of the Blessed Trinity.

Q. What do you mean by the Trinity?

A. By the Trinity I mean three Persons in one God.

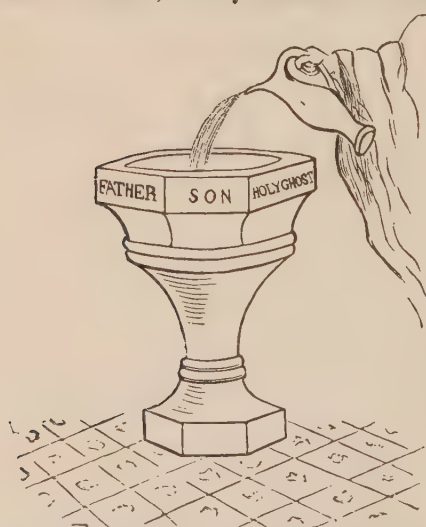
Q. What does our Baptism show us?

A. Our Baptism shows what our duty is.

Q. What is our duty in life?

A. Our duty in life is to follow Christ's example.

If your hands are very dirty, you will wash them with water to make them clean, but if your heart or soul is not clean, you cannot



wash them with water. You may, however, use the little text-prayer which you learned some time ago — "Make me a clean heart, O God," or the one which you have repeated to-day, "Wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow." Yes, God has the power to wash our souls, and this He promises to do in Holy Baptism. There was once a little girl who had been sold for a slave, and carried far away from her own dear home and father and mother. Her master

was a great captain in the land where he lived, but he had a dreadful disease, and this little slave girl told her mistress, his wife.

that there was a man of God in her native land who could cure him. So the captain took his servants with him, and some beautiful presents, and journeyed until he reached the house of the man of God. But the prophet did not even go out to meet him or look at his presents, but sent word that he should wash seven times in the river near by. That was an easy thing to do, but the great captain, being very proud, was angry because the man of God did not treat him with more respect, and he went away in a rage. His servants, however, begged him at least to try the washing, because it was so easy, and when he had washed seven times, he was perfectly well. How happy they all felt then, and he was ready to do or give anything to show his thankfulness. God had healed him, and he resolved to serve Him always.

Some persons think that being baptized with water is too little a thing to do them any good, and they are too proud to use it. But we may be sure, that as our Lord has told us to be baptized, we cannot get the blessing He has promised unless we do just as He says, and He knows what is best for us better than we ourselves do.

LESSON XXXIII.

LESSON WORD—BIRTH.

Text.—Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God.—S. JOHN III. 5.

Q. What is the inward and spiritual grace in Baptism?

A. A death unto sin, and a new birth unto righteousness: for being by nature born in sin, and the children of wrath, we are hereby made the children of grace.

Q. What happens to our souls in Baptism?

A. Our souls are born again in Baptism.

Q. Is our new birth in Baptism the sign or the grace?

A. Our new birth in Baptism is the grace.

Q. What are our souls by nature?

A. Our souls by nature are sinful, because they are born in sin.

Q. Whose children are we by nature?

A. We are the children of Adam by nature.

Q. Whose children are we made in Baptism?

A. We are made God's children in Baptism.

Q. How does God make us His children?

A. God adopts us as His children.

Q. Who is God's only child by nature?

A. Our Lord Jesus Christ is God's only child by nature.

Q. What great gift does God give us in Baptism?

A. In Baptism God gives us forgiveness of our sins, and His Holy Spirit.

A cruel king once said that all the little boy-babies belonging to a foreign race who dwelt in his land, should be drowned in the river, and as these people could not get away from the king's country, they were obliged to obey. But one mother had a very pretty baby, and though she was unhappy herself, she could not



let her little boy be drowned. So she hid him in the house for three months, and then she made a little boat or basket of rushes, and put her pretty baby in it, and hid it in the tall reeds that grew on the brink of the river. Now when the king's daughter came down to the river to bathe, she saw the little basket, and was so sorry for the poor baby, who was crying, that she said she would adopt it for her own son. When she asked for a nurse, the baby's

own mother was brought, and the princess told her to take good care of it, and she would pay her well. Think how glad the poor mother must have been. She took good care of it you may be sure, and when the child grew up, she took him to the princess, and he became her son and lived in the palace, and was in no danger of death, because he now belonged to the king's family. This was a great change for little Moses, was it not? But as great a change has happened to you. You were born to a sad and sinful lot, a child of Adam, who was in the power of Satan, and you were in danger of eternal death. But your parents and sponsors, because they could not save you themselves, brought you to the waters of the Font, where God might do what He would for you. And God had pity on you, and adopted you in Baptism for His own child. It was a new birth. You are now the child of a heavenly King, and you are an heir of His own country, and you shall one day, if you hold fast to Him, dwell in His palace. You must try to grow like your heavenly Father, and ask Him for the grace He has promised you, to do so.

LESSON XXXIV.

LESSON WORD—DO.

Text.—Cease to do evil ; learn to do well.—Is. i. 16, 17.

Q. What is required of persons to be baptized?

A. Repentance, whereby they forsake sin; and Faith, whereby they steadfastly believe the promises of God made to them in that Sacrament.

Q. What does this answer teach us?

A. This answer teaches us that there is a part for us to do in Baptism.

Q. What is there for us to do?

A. We must repent and believe.

Q. What is Repentance?

A. Repentance is being sorry for sin.

Q. How shall we show that we are really sorry for our sins?

A. We shall confess and fight against them if we are really sorry for them.

Q. What is Faith?

A. Faith is believing God.

Q. How can we show our faith?

A. We can show our faith by doing as God tells us.

Q. What are God's promises in this Sacrament?

A. God's promises in this Sacrament are that we shall be Christ's members, God's children, and heirs of Heaven.

This child used to walk in the other direction. A hand he could not see constantly held a mirror in front of him, full of beautiful things that vanished as he came near them. But one day an angel stood before him, who looked at him so kindly that he could not be afraid, and said, "The things you have sought for so eagerly are but shadows, and you can never hold them in your grasp. Turn



around and behold the unfading crown which is held out for you if you are 'faithful unto death.' " And putting a cross in his hand, the angel left him. The boy turned, and there above him shone the promised crown. And though he has many times been tempted to return to the shadows in the mirror, he has really repented of the time spent with them, and has shown it by forsaking

or turning away from them. He has looked up with *faith* at the crown held out, and by *faith* has asked God to help him press forward, carrying his cross. This is your duty, dear child, as "Christ's faithful soldier and servant."

A prophet was once sent to a great city, to tell the people that God would destroy them for their sins. They believed what he told them. That was *Faith*. They stopped all their work and play, and eating and drinking, and fell on their knees and wept, praying God to forgive them their sins, and resolving to forsake them. This was *Repentance*. And God heard and forgave, and did not destroy them as He had said. The name of the great city was Nineveh, and Jonah was the prophet sent to it.

You should think each night of the naughty things you have done during the day, and ask God to forgive them. You should cry to please God every day, and think that He will take care of you in any danger. Thus you will keep the promise your sponsors made in baptism, that you should *repent* and *believe*.

LESSON XXXV.

LESSON WORD—CONFESS.

Text.—Whosoever shall confess Me before men, him will I confess also before My Father which is in heaven.—S. MATT. x. 32.

Q. Why then are infants baptized, when by reason of their tender age they cannot perform them?

A. Because they promise them both by their Sureties; which promise, when they come to age, themselves are bound to perform.

Q. They promise them *both* — both what?

A. They promise both to repent and to believe.

Q. Can the babies themselves promise to repent and believe?

A. No, babies cannot promise to repent and believe; they are too young.

Q. What do we call those who promise for them?

A. We call those who promise for them sponsors or sureties.

Q. Ought you to promise some time for yourself?

A. Yes, I ought to confess Christ.

Q. When will that be?

A. That will be when I am confirmed.

Q. What must you learn first?

A. I must first learn the Church Catechism.

Q. What great gift will God give you when you are confirmed?

A. God will give me His Holy Spirit when I am confirmed.

Q. What will the Holy Spirit help you to be?

A. The Holy Spirit will help me to be Christ's faithful soldier and servant.

Q. What will He help you to do?

A. The Holy Spirit will help me to fight manfully under Christ's banner, against sin, the world, and the devil.

Many years ago, in old England, there were brave men who loved their king and country, and were always ready to fight for their safety. These men were called knights, and when the name was



given them they were presented with a sword and a badge, which showed to whom they belonged, and they felt proud of the honour, and solemnly promised to be faithful to their king. They wore

coats of mail made of steel. On their heads were helmets. They carried a shield, and a spear or lance, as well as their good sword. The knight in the picture will show you how they looked when they were ready for battle. They were famed for their brave deeds. Many helpless women and children they saved from harm. Minstrels went from house to house, singing their praises to the music of the harp. These knights had their strong houses, called castles, where their wives and little children lived. Their little sons longed for the time when they too might become knights "without fear or reproach," and as soon as they were old enough, they were allowed to be pages to follow and wait upon the knights, until they themselves could be of the number. Do you wish that you could have lived in those days, and, like this good knight, ride gallantly off to war for the sake of your king and native country? But you have been made a soldier of Christ your King. Your sponsors promised that you should fight manfully under His banner, which bears the Cross upon it, and the same mark was put upon your forehead in token that you belong to Him. When you are old enough, you will be called on in Confirmation to take the post of knight. You may then confess that you are glad to fight the battles of your King, and the armor which Christ has ready for you, you may then put on. There is a helmet of safety for your head, shoes of peace for your feet, for your breast a cover of goodness, a shield of faith to guard you from the darts of the Evil One, and a good sword which God Himself puts into your right hand. Look forward, then, to Confirmation, as the happy time when this high calling shall be yours.

LESSON XXXVI.

LESSON WORD—REMEMBER.

Text.—This do in remembrance of Me.—1 COR. XI. 25.

Q. Why was the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper ordained?

A. For the continual remembrance of the Sacrifice of the death of Christ, and of the benefits which we receive thereby.

Q. Why is this Sacrament called the Lord's Supper?

A. This Sacrament is called the Lord's Supper because the Lord Jesus commanded it when He was at supper with His disciples.

Q. When was that?

A. That was the night before He died.

Q. Why did our Lord command us to receive this Sacrament?

A. Our Lord commanded us to receive this Sacrament to remember His death.

Q. And what else are we to remember?

A. We are also to remember the good things which we get by His death.

Q. How did our Lord die?

A. Our Lord was nailed to a cross.

Q. Was He obliged to die in this way.

A. No, He was not obliged to die in this way, but He offered Himself as a Sacrifice.

Q. Why did He offer Himself as a Sacrifice?

A. He offered Himself as a Sacrifice to save us from our sins.

Q. What is the day called on which He died?

A. The day on which He died is called Good Friday.

Q. Why is it called good?

A. It is called Good Friday because Christ died that we might be forgiven and saved.

If some friend were to give you a dollar to buy a new story-book, you would think it very kind—you would be apt to remember him every time you read in it. If you were in danger of being run



over by a heavy wagon, and a boy in trying to save you should have his arm broken and bruised so that it had to be taken off, would you not love that boy? Would you ever forget what he had done for you?

But there is One Who has done far more. Our

Lord Jesus Christ died for you. He saw that you were in danger of being killed, not your body only, but also your soul. So He was quite willing to be poor here on earth, and then after bearing a great deal of pain, to be nailed to a cross, that you might be safe and happy. None else could or would do so much for you. Will you not remember this, and love Him dearly? Will you not try to please so dear a Friend in every way? Though you have never seen Him, He sees you now, and you shall see Him some day.

A great many years ago, God's children were living among a heathen people, who did not care to know of or fear Him. One

night God sent His angel to punish the heathen by killing one child in every house. But He told His own people to kill a lamb in every family, to eat it, and to put some of the blood on the doors of their houses, so that the angel might see it and not hurt their children. The people did as God had said, and when the angel came, he did not go into any house where the blood was on the door, but there was death in every family of the wicked people who would not serve God. After that, lambs were killed every year to remember the time when God saved His people from death. The lambs which were killed were meant to be a picture of our Saviour Jesus Christ. He was the Lamb of God, Who was offered on the Cross, to save you and every one who is washed in His precious Blood, from eternal death.

LESSON XXXVII.

LESSON WORD—FOOD.

Text.—He that cometh to Me shall never hunger ; and he that believeth on Me shall never thirst.—S. JOHN VI. 35.

Q. What is the outward part or sign of the Lord's Supper?

A. Bread and Wine, which the Lord hath commanded to be received.

Q. What is it that we can see in the Lord's Supper?

A. We can see Bread and Wine in the Lord's Supper.

Q. What are they called?

A. The Bread and Wine are called the outward part or sign.

Q. What is the use of bread?

A. Bread is good for food, to make us grow strong and healthy.

Q. What is the use of wine?

A. Wine is used to refresh those who are weak and sickly.

Q. By whom is the Bread and Wine to be eaten and drunk?

A. The Bread and Wine is to be eaten and drunk by all of God's people.

Q. Who has commanded this?

A. The Lord Jesus Christ commanded this.

There was once a man who made a great Supper, and he invited to it a great many people. When it was supper-time, he sent word by a servant, as the custom was in that country ; but every one



began to excuse himself. One man was rich, and wanted to look at the fields and houses he had bought, instead of going to the Supper. Another had a great deal of work to do, and he thought he could not leave it. Another had so many cares and pleasures home, that he

did not even ask to be excused, but said he could not come. All this was very ungrateful, for the man who invited them had shown them a great deal of kindness, and it was no wonder he was angry when he heard their answers. Then he sent his servant to call in all the poor people in the streets to the feast, and they came gladly. Still there was room at the table, and he sent again to invite the strangers in the city, and those who spoke another language. These came, and the good man blessed them and made them very happy by his gifts and the promise that they should one day dwell with him in his own house. What does this story mean ? God is the One Who has made the great Supper, and He calls every one to it. Some make excuses, others say they will not come, but to those who accept the invitation, God will give some very precious gifts, and He promises if they are His obedient children, a dwelling with Him in Heaven. When you are confirmed, and have thus confessed yourself Christ's soldier and servant, this invitation will be for you. You may then go to the Feast and receive God's blessings. Yes, it will then be your duty to go, for our Lord has commanded that His Supper be received.

LESSON XXXVIII.

LESSON WORD—LIFE.

Text.—Whoso eateth My Flesh, and drinketh My Blood, hath eternal life.—S. JOHN VI. 54.

Q. What is the inward part, or thing signified, in the Lord's Supper ?

A. The Body and Blood of Christ, which are spiritually taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's Supper.

Q. Of what is the Bread the sign in the Lord's Supper?

A. The Bread in the Lord's Supper is the sign of the Body of Christ.

Q. Of what is the Wine in the Lord's Supper the sign?

A. The Wine in the Lord's Supper is the sign of the Blood of Christ.

Q. Are the Body and Blood of Christ the sign or the grace?

A. The Body and Blood of Christ are the grace.

Q. How are the Body and Blood of Christ spiritually received?

A. The Body and Blood of Christ are spiritually received into our souls.

Q. Do all who eat the Bread and Wine receive also the Body and Blood of Christ?

A. No, only the faithful receive the Body and Blood of Christ. . .

Q. What do you mean by the *faithful*?

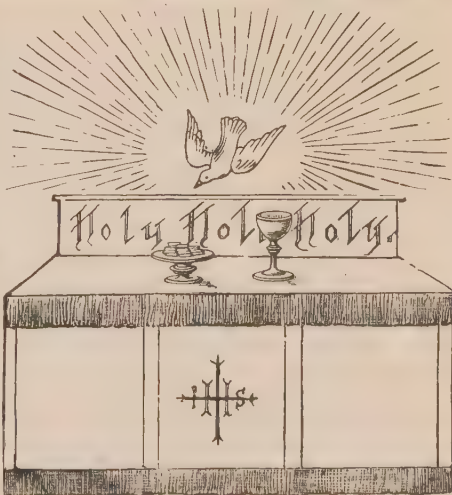
A. The faithful are those who really try to please God.

Q. What shall those have who receive Christ's Body and Blood?

A. Those who receive Christ's Body and Blood will have eternal life.

When the little Moses, who was hidden in the rushes, became a man, God told him to lead His people out of Egypt, where they had suffered so much, to a beautiful country, full of all good things.

There were a great many of them



had a long journey to make. Most

of their way lay through a wilderness where there was no food, but they did not suffer.

God told them that they should find on the ground every morning something white and round and small, like frost. And the people found it, as God had said. It tasted sweet, like bread mixed with honey, and they could gather all they wished of it. Only on the Sabbath there was none to be found, because God wished them to rest on His holy Day, and had given them a double portion on the day before. The people called this food "manna," which means—"What is it?" because they did not know what it was. It is also called "angels' food," because God sent it, and He fed them with it for forty years in the wilderness. So God kept his people alive.

God feeds our souls as well as bodies. To our bodies He gives bread and other things they need—all comes from Him. The food He has given for our souls is the Body and Blood of Christ. Noah also, God fed in the Ark, and He feeds us who have entered His Ark, the Church, by the door of Baptism, with the food best fitted for our souls. Those who eat this food "shall never hunger," and those who drink Christ's Blood "shall never thirst," but shall have eternal life, which Christ bought for them by offering His own Body and Blood on the Cross.

LESSON XXXIX.

LESSON WORD—SOUL.

Text.—The Lord shall preserve thy soul.—Ps. cxxi. 7.

Q. What are the benefits whereof we are part-takers thereby?

A. The strengthening and refreshing of our souls by the Body and Blood of Christ, as our bodies are by the Bread and Wine.

Q. What good do Bread and Wine do our bodies?

A. Bread and Wine make our bodies strong and well.

Q. What other part of us needs to be strong and well?

A. Our souls need to be strong and well.

Q. What will make our souls strong and well?

A. The Body and Blood of Christ will make our souls strong and well.

Q. Why do our souls need to be healthy as well as our bodies?

A. Our souls need to be healthy that they may be happy with God in Heaven.

Q. What is the death of the soul?

A. The death of the soul is being shut away from God.

Q. Who will dwell in our souls if we receive this heavenly food?

A. The Holy Spirit will dwell in our souls if we receive this heavenly food.

Who is this pale, ragged creature? He is indeed to be pitied, for he has lived in a dark cellar all his life. He has never had enough to eat, and his rags will scarcely cover him. He has never breathed pure, fresh air, or been in the green fields. But a kind gentleman is going to take him into the country on a farm, and educate him. First, he will be washed clean and his hair combed and cut. Then he will have, instead of these rags, a nice suit of clothes and tidy shoes and stockings. In the country he will have a good home, he will grow rosy and strong, and his sunken eyes will be full and bright. He will learn to study, and work, and play too, as you do. Is not that a great change and a happy one for this child?



But sometimes we see children who look fat and rosy, and yet there is something about them which is starved and wasted, like the poor boy in this picture. I mean their souls. If they are not washed clean in Baptism, and taught to know and love God, and fed with the Supper of the Lord, they cannot be strong and well, though such souls may live in very healthy bodies.

We send our missionary pennies that many such poor children may learn about God, and there are many also in this very city. Do you want to do something for them? You may pray God that all may become His faithful children, and that He will preserve their souls.

LESSON XL.

LESSON WORD—TRY.

Text.—Let us search and try our ways.—LAM. III. 40.

Q. What is required of those who come to the Lord's Supper?

A. To examine themselves, whether they repent them truly of their former sins, steadfastly purposing to lead a new life; have a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of His death; and be in charity with all men.

Q. What does the word *examine* mean?

A. The word *examine* means to look carefully at anything — to try.

Q. We must look carefully at ourselves, and try ourselves, to find out — what?

A. We must examine ourselves to find out whether we are really sorry for our sins.

Q. And what else must we try our hearts for?

A. We must try our hearts to see if we believe God.

Q. And what must we be?

A. We must be thankful.

Q. What else must we do?

A. We must love every one.

Q. Who must examine or try themselves?

A. Those who come to the Lord's Supper must examine or try themselves.

Q. Ought you to try your own heart?

A. Yes, I ought to try my own heart every night.

Q. Why?

A. I ought to try my own heart that God may forgive me, and help me to love Him.

A. That God may forgive me, and help me to love Him.

A number of children were invited to a feast, which was to be given at a certain time in the King's palace. One thing was required of them—that each should wear a simple, but pure white dress, free from speck or stain. That they might all come fitly clad, the King further said that they must look carefully at their dresses by the light reflected from a certain glass which hung in every house, and then wash away all stains in a fountain which flowed near the entrance of the King's public garden. Some of the children carefully followed the King's direction. Others, without looking much at the garments, brought them to the fountain and laid them in its waters. But there was one who thought her dress, which she had trimmed after the fashion



of the world, very handsome and white enough for the feast. So she did not look for any spots on it, and thought little of going to the fountain. On the morning of the feast she put it on, and then saw one or two stains, but hastily rubbed them over with chalk and went with the rest of the children to the palace. The King himself and his servants were in garments of dazzling whiteness, and the dresses of the children who had obeyed the King's command, though not shining, were still a pure and spotless white.

But alas for the child who had neglected to try and cleanse her garment. It was foul with dark spots, and the parts rubbed with chalk were more ugly than the rest. Its trimmings now looked like wretched rags. When asked by the King why she had not come in a white dress, she could not say a word, but with shame and trembling was led by the servants far away from the happy children whom the King smiled upon so kindly.

LESSON XL.

REVIEW.

Q. How many Sacraments hath Christ commanded?

A. Christ hath commanded two Sacraments.

Q. What are their names?

A. Their names are Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

Q. Who commanded them?

A. Our Lord Jesus Christ commanded them.

Q. What two parts are there in a Sacrament?

A. The two parts in a Sacrament are the sign and the grace.

Q. What is the sign in Baptism?

A. Water is the sign in Baptism.

Q. What is the grace in Baptism?

A. The grace in Baptism is forgiveness of sins and God's Holy Spirit.

Q. What is required of those who come to be baptized?

A. Repentance and Faith are required of those who come to be baptized.

Q. Why are infants baptized?

A. Infants are baptized because our Lord has said "Suffer little children to come unto Me."

Q. Who are to promise for and teach them to repent and believe?

A. Their sponsors are to promise for and teach them to repent and believe.

Q. What are we to remember in the Lord's Supper?

A. In the Lord's Supper we are to remember Christ's death for us on the Cross.

Q. What is the sign in the Lord's Supper?

A. The sign in the Lord's Supper is Bread and Wine.

Q. What is the grace?

A. The grace is the Body and Blood of Christ.

Q. What good shall we get by it?

A. Our souls will be made well and strong by it.

Q. What is required of those who come to the Lord's Supper?

A. Those who come to the Lord's Supper are required to try themselves whether they repent, believe, and love.

Q. What will make one a Christian?

A. Baptism will make one a Christian?

Q. What will keep one a faithful Christian?

A. The Lord's Supper will keep one a faithful Christian.

Q. What pictures can you remember about Baptism?

Q. What pictures can you remember about the Lord's Supper?

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